Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1862.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

The Circulation of the DAILY APPEAL is larger than that of the Daily City Press Combined.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES TA COLUMBUS.

Gentlemen from Columbus, lately citizens of that place, who arrived in the city yesterday, advise us that the conduct of the Federal forces, since they occupied that point, has been of the most tyrannical character.

Immediately upon taking possession, all the sugar, molasses, tobacco, etc., in the hands of the citizens, was seized. The stock of sugar and molasses was large, and the seizure was made for the benefit of the Federal treasury, as was announced by Col. Buford, the commander. Some stores of the same character that were held by citizens of the surrounding country, were also taken, and private property and rights totally disregarded.

The declaration was publicly made that the expenses of the war must be paid by the South, and that all the property of the Confederate States, so far as it should come within their control, would be used for that purpose. From this fact the people of the South can pretty conclusively determine to what extent private property will be respected by those who are endeavoring to subjugate us, should they succeed in whole or in part.

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.

Congress has not removed the injunction of secrecy from any of the reports of the heads of departments, with the exception of that of the Postmaster-General. The Richmond *Examiner* learns, however, that the estimates of the Navy Department have been largely increased under the secret acts of the Provisional Congress, which have authorized the enlistment of two thousand additional seamen and large additions to officers of the navy. The officers of the navy authorized to be employed under these acts are, two captains, five commanders, fifty lieutenants, ten assistant paymasters, thirty assistant surgeons, one hundred acting masters, one hundred acting midshipmen, thirty acting first assistant engineers, fifty acting second assistant engineers, and fifty acting third assistant engineers.

CAPT. H. L. BEDFORD.

The friends of this officer, at Como, Miss., have received a short note from him dated on board the steamer Hiawatha, Illinois City, opposite St. Louis, the 25th ult. He was, at the time of writing, in good health and spirits, notwithstanding the fact that he was *en route* for a Federal military prison. Capt. B. commanded one of the river batteries at Fort Donelson, for which position his previous superior military education had eminently qualified him. He refused to secure his own safety by the desertion of his men—preferring to share the privations of those he led. His numerous acquaintances will rejoice to learn that he escaped the casualties of the disastrous affair on the Cumberland.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Martial law has been proclaimed in various cities and localities in the Confederacy, and it will probably be established in many other districts as the war progresses. To a certain extent the civil authorities have been superseded, and the freedom of the citizen restrained and diminished. To this no rational objection can be urged, especially under the instant peril with which the country is threatened.

Since this state of things is likely to continue for some time in many parts of the country, it may not be improper to utter a word of caution to the authorities that have taken into their hands, as it were, the lives and property of the people. Our remarks are intended to have a general, and not a local application, and to apply to all cases where the military power has taken the control.

A little reflection must satisfy any candid mind that great prudence should be exercised under the new order of things. In selecting the instrumentalities for the enforcement of their orders, commanders and provost marshals should call to their aid none but the most trustworthy men they can find—men of firmness, prudence, and courteous demeanor. Passport officers and traveling guards on railway trains, especially, should be of this stamp. There is no necessity for rudeness or profanity in the discharge of any office, much less in one of this character. Politeness and consideration in an official have become, we regret to say, a rare virtue. This should not be so. Courtesy is like permitting another man to light his candle by our own, which loses none of its brightness by what the other gains.

The war necessarily presses hard upon all classes of our people; nevertheless, they encounter its privations and sacrifices with cheerfulness and resolution. Let us not add to these hardships a set of surly, swearing and oppressive officials, who imagine their positions were given them for their own aggrandisement, and not for the public good.

It would not be time thrown away if quartermasters, superintendents of hospitals, railway and steamboat officials, and hotel keepers, would give some thought to these matters. Politeness is a cheap commodity, and goes a long way; and yet how scarce it has grown!

FURTHER MOVEMENTS UP THE TENNESSEE.

From a gentleman who has just arrived from the Tennessee we have information of the further movements of the enemy up the Tennessee river. At Reynoldsburgh, Humphreys County, he witnessed the passage up of thirty-two Federal steamers, including one gunboat, Monday afternoon, and early in the evening fourteen more transports. Additional boats passed up on Tuesday, carrying cavalry, wagons, artillery, mules, etc. The number of vessels composing the last fleet was not known.

THE WAR TAX.—We would direct the attention of the reader to the act passed by the Legislature of this State, and published in another column, to provide for the payment of the war tax. The bill received the approval of the Governor yesterday, and is now the law. It will be seen that the State has assumed and agreed to pay the tax. This was right; and we congratulate the country upon the promptness with which the Legislature and his excellency, have disposed of the matter.

For the provisions of the act, we refer the reader to the law itself.

☞ The Hon. Meredith P. Gentry passed through Augusta (Georgia) on the 10th instant, *en route* to Richmond. He had been detained at home by illness.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 12, 1862.

I arrived here a few minutes since, (at half past two o'clock), and as I leave for Atlanta in the course of an hour, will only drop you a note proportionate in length to the amount of news I am enabled to communicate.

There is much of great interest transpiring between this point and Memphis in the way of army movements, which it would be imprudent in the extreme to publish. Bowen's brigade and others have been located where "military necessity" indicates proper, and Breckinridge's and Hindman's are on the move, bound whither time alone will indicate.

Gens. Johnston and Pillow are at Decatur, both, I learn, being in good health and spirits.

Gen. Clarke, of Mississippi, whose brigade was captured at Donelson, proceeded from Grand Junction to Jackson on yesterday, to report himself to headquarters for active duty.

The country from here to the Mississippi river along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad is thronged with troops—many of them veterans who have fought upon some of the bloodiest fields of the war.

The rumor of the Federal gunboats landing at Eastport, reported in Memphis on Monday, seems to have been an error. They were said, however, to have appeared on the Tennessee below at Savannah in considerable force—one report enumerated thirty-three gunboats and transports together. The people seemed to be free from panic or extraordinary excitement under the influence of this intelligence.

There is nothing new at this point—and little else visible than troops, crowding the trains, the depots, the hotels, and sleeping in numbers upon the floor.

There is some talk about the probable effect of Andrew Johnson's appointment as military governor of the State, or rather of Nashville, by the Washington government. As the traitor has long since been banished from all association with gentlemen by reason of his infamous and dastardly treason, there is ground for the hope that he has lost cast even among many of his oldest and staunchest friends. Such, at least, will be the case when Buell's army, like that of Curtis in Missouri, is forced to strike tents and take up its march for Louisville.

More anon, H. M. S.

BELLS FOR BEAUREGARD.

The planters of the Southwest are responding nobly to the call of Gen. BEAUREGARD for bells. On many of the sugar and cotton plantations there are bells weighing from fifty to five hundred pounds, used for calling the people together. These and all other sizes that can be spared, are being rapidly sent forward.

But there seems to be some misapprehension of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S order, in regard to the places to which the bells should be directed. We learn from Mr. CHAS. J. HESTER, of Mississippi, who has shipped his plantation bell, weighing four hundred pounds, to Vicksburg, that many persons are at a loss to know what disposition to make of the bells.

By reference to Gen. BEAUREGARD'S call, we find that he desires them to be sent "*to the nearest railroad depot, subject to his order.*" All the planter has to do, therefore, is to mark his bell for Gen. B., and forward it to "the nearest railroad depot." As soon as arrangements shall have been completed to have them cast into cannon, the general will doubtless give orders to have them shipped to the place where the work is to be done.

COL. D. C. CROSS.—We regret to learn that this gentleman is again suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. This is the third time he has been prostrated this winter, and it is to be feared he will not be able to join his command for some time. The regrets of his troops will be participated in by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

☞ The Tuscumbia *Constitution* has been shown samples of lead ore taken from mines in Lawrence county, nearly pure, and learn that any quantity has been found. We hope the government will lend its influence, and put the mines at once to work turning out sugar-coated pills for our enemies.

☞ We, the undersigned, members of the Tennessee Legislature, having seen a telegram from Richmond published in the journals of Memphis to the following effect, viz: That Mr. Atkins "stated in Congress that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for the removal of Gen. Johnston from the department in which that State is included, and that the document had been presented to President Davis," do hereby declare that we have never heard of, seen or signed any such petition:

J. C. Warner,	P. Anderson,	Sam. Turney,
A. S. Rogers,	Wm. Donaldson,	J. G. Hamilton,
W. H. Ross,	W. C. Tucker,	A. S. Jernagin,
Daniel Parker,	W. D. Jessling,	Jos. T. Carthel,
S. R. William,	Jo. Walker,	J. J. Lowery,
Cordell Reeves,	William Tolley,	Wm. L. Martin,
J. Jefferson Bunch,	John Martin,	W. L. McClelland,
Thomas H. Paine,	A. M. Millard,	B. F. Martin,
R. M. Edwards,	J. M. Carter,	J. D. Easly,
John Lowe,	Sam. J. House,	S. H. Woods,
Wm. A. Dunlap,	Thos. G. Moseley	Reese T. Hildreth,
Jos. D. Rosson,	J. T. Lane,	R. Hill,
S. V. Bowden,	P. P. Brooks,	J. R. Gardner,
Ewing A. Wilson,	J. S. McDearmon,	D. F. Wilson,
H. T. Carr,	Edwin A. Keeble,	Speaker H. R.

FROM THE ST. JOHNS.—A dispatch received here last night from Florida, states that Capt. Steel's company, which had been stationed at a battery below, arrived at Jacksonville at half past one yesterday. They were ordered to evacuate the works, which they did, marching up and crossing the river four miles below Jacksonville.

The Federals have landed 1,500 men four miles south of the battery.

Nothing had been heard of the gunboats up the river yet.

The dispatch says a Confederate gunboat was destroyed yesterday, but at what place is not stated. It was probably the unfinished one at Jacksonville was burnt to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.—*Savannah Republican.*

FURTHER FROM THE ST. MARY'S.—We have learned some further particulars of the killing and capture of Federals on the St. Mary's, from passengers by the Gulf road. Three companies, commanded respectively by Capts. Hopkins, of Wayne, Capt. Hendy, of Ware, and Capt. Lang, of Camden, hearing that the enemy were ascending the river, lay in ambush to await their arrival. The Federals appeared in a large flat or barge, and when within point-blank range our men opened upon them, killing twenty-five. Three were taken prisoners, and a few escaped. The prisoners were sent to Brunswick. This is the way we should meet the invaders at every step of their march on our soil.

We give the above statement as we received it. Probably we shall have full particulars by to-night's mail.—*Savannah Republican.*

THE VIRGINIA.—The Virginia or "Norfolk Turtle," as the Merrimac is called, has given a splendid account of herself. Her appearance on the water is said to be very singular, the surface she presents above water being not greater than that of an ordinary canal boat. No spars, no masts, no upper works of any kind are visible. She was razed from a first class frigate, and presents the appearance of an iron roof on a floating house. Her armament consists of three heavy guns on each side, and one at the bow and stern. We are told that the iron cleaver in front is capable of dividing a Yankee ship into two portions with great nicety and dispatch. Altogether, the "Norfolk Turtle" is a very formidable "institution," and has commenced the smashing up of the blockade in fine style.—*Richmond Examiner.*

XXXIVth General Assembly of Tennessee. First Session.

THURSDAY, March 13, 1862.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. C. A. Davis, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Owing to the indisposition of two of the Senators, there was no quorum in attendance, and the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was called to order at 2 o'clock by the Speaker.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Bumpass, from the committee of conference on the Senate amendment to House bill No. 163, to lay off the State into senatorial and representative districts, reported, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendments, and that Madison county be added to the floating district composed of the counties of Henry, Weakley, Gibson, and Carroll. The report of the committee was adopted, and the Senate receded from its amendments.

THE WAR TAX.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the motion of Mr. Hildreth to reconsider the vote concurring in House bill in lieu of Senate bill No. 101, to provide means for the payment of the war tax, was taken up, and the motion to reconsider was rejected. Ayes 6, noes 12. [The bill is now a law, and is published in another column.]

HOUSE BILL ON SECOND READING.

No. 149—To incorporate the Dyersburg manufacturing company, etc. [Passed.]

No. 160—To facilitate the entry of land. [Passed.]

No. 270—To defray the expenses of the General Assembly of 1861-2. [Passed and referred to committee on ways and means.]

Mr. Jones offered a resolution empowering the Governor to ascertain from the authorities of the Confederate States the probable amount of the State's quota of the war tax, and pay the amount agreed on under the provisions of the act of the Assembly passed this day, provided the authorities of the Confederate States shall be satisfied that they cannot make the assessment prescribed by the act of Congress levying the tax.

The resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rule, and ordered to be transmitted to the House.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

On motion of Mr. Lane, the motion heretofore entered by Mr. Hill to reconsider the vote rejecting on its third reading Senate bill No. 22, to protect the property of married women and to secure the rights of their creditors, was taken up, and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

The bill then passed its third reading—ayes 13, noes 4, and was ordered to be transmitted to the House.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

House of Representatives.—The House met at 9 o'clock, Mr. Speaker Keeble in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. C. A. Davis.

The entire morning session was spent in discussing Senate bill No. 121, to amend an act passed May 6th, 1861, entitled an act to raise, organize and equip a provisional force, and for other purposes, on its third reading. Without coming to a vote, the House took a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of Senate bill No. 121, to amend an act passed May 6, 1861, entitled an act to raise, organize and equip a provisional force, and for other purposes, on its third reading.

After being variously amended the bill was passed on its third reading—ayes, 36; nays 14. [This is a most important bill, and as soon as it becomes a law, which will probably be to-morrow, we will publish it.]

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and passed a first reading:

By Mr. Garner:

No. 290—To grant bounty to volunteers enlisting in the Confederate service for the war.

No. 291—To amend an act to raise, organize and equip a provisional force, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Edwards:

No. 292—To authorize the clerk of the county court of Roane county to appoint deputies.

By Mr. Osborne:

No. 293—To encourage the manufacture of arms.

FACILITATING BUSINESS.

Mr. Randolph introduced a resolution declaring that no new business shall be introduced into the Legislature after this date, and restricting members to one speech of ten minutes length on any one proposition; also adjourning the General Assembly *sine die* on the 20th inst. [Lies over one day under the rule.]

DEATH OF ALFRED ROBB, ESQ.

Mr. Kennedy introduced a series of appropriate resolutions in reference to the death of Lieut-Col. Alfred Robb, a member of the House, who fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his regiment in the bloody battle of Fort Donelson. Feeling and eloquent speeches in reference to the manly virtues and many noble qualities of the lamented deceased were made by Messrs. Kennedy, Garner, Jones, Senter, Martin of Shelby, Martin of Wilson, and Edwards.

The House adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Further Particulars from the Fight at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, March 11.—Further particulars of the grand naval engagement have been obtained.

The Minnesota reached Fortress Monroe in a very crippled condition, Saturday.

All the guns in the fortifications at Newport News, excepting one, were silenced by the Virginia and other Confederate ships. For an hour the garrison was evacuated.

Lieut. Taylor, who was wounded by the enemy under a white flag, is still improving.

The enemy killed two of their own men while firing on us after they raised the white signal.

The Ericsson battery, after being struck by the Virginia, retreated to Fortress Monroe.

Eight Confederates were killed and two wounded in the battle of Saturday.

The Cumberland lost, in killed and wounded, 300.

The killed on board the Congress amounts to about 100.

The Federal gunboat burned was not the Minnesota, as was supposed.

The loss of the Federals were two first-class frigates, fully armed, furnished and equipped, four gunboats, and a merchant schooner, which was captured and brought into the harbor.

The best frigate they have is placed *hors du combat* for at least three months.

The bravery and gallantry of Captain Buchanan and all his officers and men are unsurpassed.

The veteran Commodore Forrest was in the Roads and witnessed the action.

Capt. Buchanan remained the greater part of the fight on the grating outside, in an exposed condition, directing the movements, till he was disabled by a rifle slug from the treacherous foe.

Lieut. Catesby Jones immediately took charge, with signal ability and cool courage. The pilots were especially efficient, and the gunnery was unsurpassed for mathematical precision. Its aim was deadly and had a destructive effect.

Capt. Hevill, of the Norfolk United Artillery, and thirty of his men, who volunteered their services on board the Virginia, were highly commended for their heroic conduct, courage, and efficiency during the furious contest with the powerful enemy, who fought with desperation.

All was quiet in the roads to-day.

The tall masts of the Cumberland, in unhallowed memory, lean far over southwardly, above the watery tomb of hundreds of slain.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.—The residence of Count Mercier, French minister at Georgetown Hights, (formerly occupied by Count Sartiges), was destroyed by fire Thursday morning.

The remains of Brigadier General F. Lander arrived at Washington March 5th, and was immediately embalmed. Counterfeit United States treasury notes are in circulation in New York.

The publication of Fremont's defense produces much excitement in Washington city. The committee on the conduct of the war say that the publication was unauthorized by them.

NORTHERN OPINIONS OF THE SOUTH.

The army correspondents of the Cincinnati papers have been furnishing their readers many sketches of their observations in Tennessee. Of course their tales are told for the edification, especially, of the people of the North, and should be accepted with many grains of allowance. The following extracts from the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* will not be found uninteresting:

THE REBELS OF NASHVILLE.

A good deal has been said about the dormant Union feeling in Tennessee. Most of the statements about this "dormant feeling" has been exaggerated. In Nashville we ought to find a large proportion of loyal men; yet the assertions of those who have the best means of ascertaining the facts in the case are, that loyalty to the government is to be found only among the mechanics and laboring classes of the city; that the mercantile and business men are nearly all sympathizers or abettors in the rebel cause, and can only be made to side with the government by repeated and unequivocal demonstrations of its ability to enforce national law. That this is true appears evident from the fact that as soon as it became known that the Federal army was advancing in Nashville, all the business houses in the city, with a few exceptions, closed their doors, and many of the merchants commenced shipping their goods further south. Nearly all the gold and silver coin belonging to these merchants has been sent to Atlanta, Georgia. The streets of Nashville wear a sad and gloomy aspect. Whole rows of houses which two years ago were occupied by families of wealth and respectability, surrounded by all the circumstances that make homes happy and prosperous, stand vacant, and the gaze of the passerby is met, instead of, as in former days, with fine, tapestry window curtains and neatly polished marble steps, with panes of dust-dimmed glass, over which the spider has spread his web, as if to hide from recognition the mournful vacuity within. If Tennesseans had cause to pride themselves upon the architectural beauty of their capital city, it was before the bats and the owls of treason took up their abode in the finest edifices of Nashville.

THE TEXAS VILLAINS.

The Nashville *Banner* does not say anything, of course, about the depredations which two Texan regiments, in ascertaining that they must evacuate the city, committed on unoffending citizens. Throwing off all guise, these villains openly entered upon the legitimate object of their enlistment, just before the arrival of the Federal army, and commenced a system of plunder and robbery which would disgrace any civilized nation. They knocked men down in the public streets, in open daylight, and rifled their pockets. They entered private houses, and defiantly carried off such articles of value as they could lay their hands upon. They dismounted riders to steal horses—all this conduct, too, toward the people of a city where they had been named as protectors of God-given rights. Such acts as these the *Banner* includes in the general term of "riot."

[The *Gazette's* correspondent was not in Nashville or he might have learned two important facts, that with a few exceptions, the Texas rangers did not stop here, and that there was the smallest possible foundation for his story, in fact, that it was a veritable fancy sketch.]

THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Gen. Grant has been assigned to the command of a new "district"—that of West Tennessee—headquarters for the present at Dover. The old "district of Cairo" is now commanded by Brig.-Gen. Cullum, chief of staff, as direct representative of Major-Gen. Halleck.

Gen. Grant has already carved out of rebeldom the only portion of his district of which the nation has possession: Columbus and Memphis yet await his coming.

MARTIAL LAW IN TENNESSEE.

To-day (February 24) the general has issued a proclamation declaring martial law over his district. He says: "Tennessee, having by her rebellion, ignored all the laws of the United States, no courts will be allowed to sit under the State authority; but all cases coming within the reach of the military arm will be adjudicated by the authorities the government has established within this State. Martial law is therefore declared to extend to West Tennessee. Whenever a sufficient number of the citizens of the State return to their allegiance to law and order over this territory, the military restrictions here indicated will be removed."

CLARKSVILLE—HOW SECESSION LEAVES IT.

Clarksville is, next to Nashville, the most important point in the western half of Northern Tennessee. A pleasant little city of five or six thousand inhabitants, with steamboating up to Nashville and down to Paducah, and railroad connections to Louisville and Memphis, with a larger shipping trade than Nashville, beautifully located on the rolling bluff of the Cumberland, with flourishing business houses, elegant private residences, full academies and female seminaries, tasteful churches, and the seat of not a little wealth and social refinement—so the rebellion found Clarksville.

It leaves her with trade destroyed, many of her business houses bankrupt, her costly bridges burnt, preventing railroad connection with either Louisville or Memphis, some of her best families exiles within the fast receding boundaries of the Southern Confederacy, a regiment and a half of her sons prisoners of war in the North, a victorious general's headquarters established in the residence of one of her absent traitors, sentries at every corner, an armed guard patrolling the streets, encampments of loyal soldiers around her treason-built forts, the people sullen, cut off from the cause to which they had given themselves, and forced to associate with and depend for the very necessaries of life upon the North they have been so industriously reviling.

Such are the rights secession has brought to Clarksville; and still the people pray the end may be not yet.

[It is rather singular that all this prosperity should depart with "Secessia!"]

STILL REBEL.

We have all been curious to know the condition and feeling of the people in the rebel States. Here is a piece just cut of rebeldom, and still palpitating with its old life-blood. The people may eventually return to their allegiance, and become good Union men again; but just now they take particular pride in informing us that there are but six Union men in the whole city. They submit quietly to a force they know it would be madness to resist; but they are frank enough to make no secret of the fact, that all their hopes and sympathies are with the rebellion, and that for us their best wish is that we may get soundly beaten on every field where we meet the southern armies.

SECESSIONISTS PROFESSING CONFIDENCE.

Strange as it may seem to those who, flushed with our recent successes, are predicting that a month will end the war, these people seem to believe in the ultimate success of their cause. Fort Henry they talk of as an affair hardly worth mentioning; and they insist that Fort Donelson wasn't so very big a thing after all. The gunboats were beaten, they say; the land forces were driven off on Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday forenoon they nearly made a Bull Run stampede of it for us; and, in short, but for the cowardice of Buckner, and the "excessive caution" (with due emphasis on "caution") of Floyd, Fort Donelson, they maintain, might still be theirs.

THE GUNBOATS.

They cherish a very wholesome respect for our Mississippi fleet, (which a captured letter very mildly calls "the infernal hell-born contraptions known as Yankee gunboats,") but they insist that while "the Federals are dangerous on the river, we can whip 'em anywhere, easy, on land."

ONE TO FIVE.

"It's about time," I suggested, in the course of a conversation with one of their merchants, "that we were getting beyond the idea that one man on either side can be equal, in a fight, to five of his antagonists." "Why," responded the merchant, with evident earnestness, "why, I never heard it questioned before that one southern soldier was as good as five northern ones!" I strained my eyes looking to see if the man was joking, but there was no room to doubt that he was in absolute, solemn earnest. And yet he was an intelligent, educated business man.

HOW GEN. SMITH TREATED A "REBEL."

Gen. Smith has made a very favorable impression upon them. The gray-haired old veteran *looks* like a soldier. He was very cordially received by Cave Johnson and other prominent citizens on his arrival, and there seems no doubt that whatever latent Union feeling there may be in the place he will draw out.

His treatment of a pompous rebel at headquarters, the other day, was characteristic. The man called on him to ask a special favor. "Who are you, sir?" asked the general. "I am a southerner, sir, (very pompously), and I am not ashamed to say, a Secessionist." "Get out of my room, you scoundrel! don't talk to traitors! Get out of my room, sir!

EXCITEMENT DURING THE FIGHT.

Clarksville was in a perturbed state during and after the battle at Fort Donelson. Up to Saturday evening, all was the most perfect confidence. They received almost hourly dispatches from the field, and each gave additional encouragement. On Friday, Gen. Pillow threw them into a fever by telegraphing that the gunboats were within two hundred yards of the fort, and that his guns had no effect on them; but subsequent dispatches soon glorified over the brilliant victory they had won over Commodore Foote. During the jubilation it was decided advisable to hang one of the Union men, as a terror to future evil-thinkers. They finally thought best, however, to wait till they were ready to celebrate the victory, and by that time there was so much confusion, the hanging was overlooked, and every body was more concerned about the safety of his own neck.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE WAR TAX.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the State hereby assumes and agrees to pay the war tax to be assessed upon the property, etc., of the people of the State of Tennessee, in obedience to the provisions of the act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, approved August 19th, 1861, and entitled, "an act to authorize the issue of treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption;" and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the Governor of this State is hereby directed and empowered to issue and dispose of the bonds of the State of Tennessee to a sufficient amount to pay said tax, similar in all respects to the bonds of the State heretofore issued, except that, one fifth of said bonds shall be payable one year after their date, one fifth two years after their date, one-fifth three years after their date, one-fifth four years after their date, and one-fifth five years after date; and should the war tax exceed two millions of dollars, bonds of a like description shall be issued to meet such excess; to mature at such time thereafter that not more than four hundred thousand dollars of said bonds shall fall due for any one year, all to be dated on the first day of April, 1862, and to bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at such point as may be designated in said bonds; and said bonds shall be in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, to each of which shall be attached coupons for the interest due thereon.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the faith and credit of the State of Tennessee is hereby pledged for the payment of said bonds and the interest on the same; and for the next five years an annual tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars of property subject to taxation by existing laws, and one-fourth of one per centum upon the dollar of merchandise, or invoice price, whether bought in or out of the State, and ten cents on the poll shall be assessed and collected as a special tax for the purpose of paying said bonds and interest at maturity; *Provided*, that no person who is the head of a family shall be required to pay a tax under this act whose taxable property does not amount to the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all money on hand or on deposit, in or out of the State, and all stocks in corporations which are not by law forbidden, and all county and State bonds, shall be subject to taxation under this act.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the banks of this State are hereby specially authorized to invest their means in said bonds, and said banks purchasing any of said bonds shall have the privilege of classing bonds so purchased, in the classification of their assets as specie funds; *Provided*, that the State shall have the right to pay said bonds so purchased by said banks, in their own notes; *and provided further*, That all the bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be free from State, county, corporation and other taxes in the hands of individuals or corporations.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor is authorized and requested to issue and negotiate said bonds as soon as practicable for the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America, and with such treasury notes to pay to the government of the Confederate States on or before the first day of April, 1862, the amount of said war tax assessed upon the property of the people of the State of Tennessee, less ten per centum thereon, as provided in the 24th section of said act of Congress, approved August 19th, 1861, as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That revenue collectors shall be entitled to receive for their services in collecting this special tax only one-half of the commissions and fees allowed them for collecting the general revenue of the State and counties.

Passed, March 13, 1862.

The Confederate Captive Generals Insulted by a Yankee Mob.

The following extracts are taken from late Northern papers. The reader will receive their statements with due allowance for their proclivities to falsehood:

From the Buffalo Courier, February 27.]

A large crowd gathered at the depot last night to witness the arrival of the captured rebel generals, Buckner and Tilghman. The train which brought them—the Lake Shore train, due here at five minutes past six—was delayed about half an hour, but the crowd did not diminish on that account, so great was the desire to see the fallen chieftains. When the train did come the most of the crowd rushed down to the rear car, in which they were, and about a hundred out of several thousand got a passing glimpse of them. We however exercised our reportorial tact, and, having found cut which car of the New York Central they were to be transferred to, took up a position on its platform, the whole vicinity being deserted by the eager multitude.

"Hi! there they come!" A squad of armed soldiers had made a lane through the crowd, and down between the rows of loyal men stalk the two traitors. Buckner steps first upon the platform—a tall, muscular, proud looking man, dressed in a gray military coat and wearing a genuine southerner's slouched felt hat. The crowd see him now for the first time, and the building rings with cheers for the Union and groans and hisses for all rebels. Buckner turns and gives them one look, like that of a snared tiger upon his captors, in which more rage and scorn were concentrated than we thought the humane countenance capable of, and passes into the car.

Right after him comes Tilghman, in untidy dressed in a fatigue suit and a foraging cap, a smaller man than Buckner, fair, with a blonde mustache, suavity and politeness written in every line of his face. A shout comes from the crowd. "Three groans for the rebel Tilghman!" He turns and lifts his cap and bows and smiles, as though appearing on a balcony to answer a flattering serenade—then follows Buckner into the car, and the crowd dispersed.

And thus the captured rebel generals passed through Buffalo.

From the New York Herald's Albany correspondence.]

ALBANY, March 1.—The two rebel prisoners are yet comfortably located at Congress Hall. No train has yet departed on the Albany and Boston road since their arrival, owing to the detention of trains by snow drifts. The crowd that hung around the hotel, anxious to get a view of the prisoners, were dispersed by a rise that they had left. It was not until this belief was made general that a person could get into the hotel or out of it without elbowing his way through a dense crowd of excited people. It is quite probable that they will leave some time to-day.

Tilghman appears the more sociable of the two. He is pleasant and affable in his manners to all who converse with him—a favor that no person is granted except those who are called in officially to see Col. Cutts, who remains constantly in the room with them, and does not leave them for a moment. Gen. Buckner, on the other hand, appears somewhat sour and morose occasionally, and is often unnatural.

A person who was in the room on official business with Col. Cutts conversed with the latter person freely, and as he was about to leave remarked to Gen. Buckner, "I hope to see you again, general:" to which Gen Buckner replied, in a gruff way, "Yes, I suppose so—on the gallows."

Gen. Buckner is exceedingly severe in his denunciations of Gen. Floyd, and calls him a cowardly poltroon, thief, and every other bad name that he can think of; is even worse in his denunciations of him than is generally indulged in by the northern press. To a military officer who had an opportunity of conversing with Gen. Buckner, the latter gentleman stated that after Fort Donelson had become invested, and all hope of escape cut off, Floyd proposed to his fellow-officers to make their escape under cover of darkness, and leave the soldiers under their command to their fate. This remarkable proposition Gen. Buckner and his associates indignantly rejected; but Floyd soon after disappeared, and was not to be found when wanted.

Later from Havana.

From the Mobile Register.]

We are indebted to the consignee of the schooner Pioneer, Mr. M. D. Eslava, for late files of Havana papers. The Confederate steamers, Whitemore and Florida, from New Orleans, reached that port on the 22d ult. Their freight was 1300 bales of cotton, which the *Diario* estimates at the value of $160,000. These vessels report that they ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi together and in company with the steamer Magnolia. They were chased by three of the blockading squadron, but succeeded in outrunning them. The Magnolia was lost sight of, and as she had not reached Havana, it is feared that she was captured.

The *Diario*, of the 25th ult., in noticing the arrivals of passengers by the English steam packet Thames, says: "It appears that besides the Mexican General Almonte, there came on board this ship, as passengers, two of the commissioners of the Confederate States to Europe, Messrs Mason and Slidell, as our readers will remember, were the last commissioners accredited by President Davis."

No doubt reference is here made to Mr. Yancey and one of his colleagues, either Judge Rost or Mr Mann.

The *Diario*, of the same date, has a long and serious leader on the capture of the Spanish brig Tersita, bound with an assorted cargo from Havana to Matamoras, by the United States cruiser Kingfish. The capture took place in latitude 25° north and longitude 82°, and, according to the *Diario*, in the line of a straight course from Havana to her port of destination, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the blockade. The official journal treats it as a subject of gravity, and says the authorities will make it the subject of immediate reclamation.

The news of the battle of Donelson and the fall of Nashville had reached Havana.

"Rebel" Prisoners in the West.

The editor of the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* visited the Fort Donelson prisoners confined there on the 28th ult. He says of them:

They are most all from Maury county, Tennessee, and comprise a much better looking set of men physically, than the Mississippi regiments that have passed through this city.

They express much surprise and gratification at the kindly manner in which they have been treated, and are unhesitating in their declarations that they had been deceived in regard to the sentiments of the northern people.

These men were generally cavalry, and had no opportunity to take part in the fight. The quarters of the prisoners are very comfortable, and arrangements are being made to allow them out-door exercise. We were pleased to see the kindly manner in which the prisoners are treated by the guard, and which is having a good effect upon the prisoners.

We clip the following from the Chicago *Tribune* of the 1st instant:

The prisoners at the camp are fast becoming reconciled to their fate, and the well ones are nearly all able to eat their rations—which, by the way, is more than any northern man in the same place has yet been able to do. The fact is, these rebels are troubled with a most ravenous appetite, and consume everything eatable placed before them, with a relish that would argue that they had had but little to eat for months previous to their capture.

At the request of the prisoners, Lieut. Christopher, of the U. S commissary department, yesterday delivered to camp three tuns of corn meal for their particular delectation. To say that the recipients of the material were pleased would faintly describe the idea. They were enchanted, went into ecstacies, and many of them danced for joy at the no very remote prospect, heralded by the arrival of the meal, of "corn dodgers and bacon." In addition to the above, within the past few days large quantities of clothing, including shirts, pants, boots, shoes, etc., and platters, tin cups, knives and forks, and in fact everything that could add to their personal well-being, have been furnished the Confederates in their quarters.

But one death had taken place, up to last evening, that had not been previously reported in these columns. That was L. M. Nichols, a member of company I, of the 7th Texas regiment, who died on the 25th instant of pneumonia.

Trade with Europe.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th says:

It is known that for some days past Congress has been discussing in secret session the propriety of sending additional commissioners to Europe to negotiate a sale of the entire cotton crop on foreign account, assuming its purchase by this government. The discussion in secret session took a very different direction from what was primarily intended, it being moved that our present embassies to Europe should be recalled, and that our diplomatic relations with England and France should be terminated for the present. This proposition has been renewed in open session of Congress, and is understood to be chiefly intended as an exhibition of spirit and resentment at the shuffling and selfish policy, especially of the English government, on the question of our recognition.

☞ The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* says that about three o'clock on Friday morning, a small boat was seen to pass under the railroad bridge over the Trent river at that place, but it did not stop. At four o'clock a light blaze was discovered about midway of the bridge. The alarm was instantly given, but the vile perpetrator of the deed was not discovered. The guard succeeded in extinguishing the fire, and preventing a disastrous conflagration.

The incendiary apparatus was in the shape of a wire net, or basket, filled with hemp, saturated with spirits of turpentine, and fastened to the bridge by a common drawing chain, wrapped with rags, also saturated, as were the timbers of the bridge clear across.

This was evidently a deliberately planned and skillfully devised scheme to destroy the bridge. It shows the sort of dangers we have to guard against, and ought to stimulate our railroad guards, authorities and employees to renewed vigilance.

ELIZABETH CITY.—From a gentleman just from Elizabeth City, we learn that the enemy has not yet attempted to occupy the town, but that they have frequently threatened to destroy it. Three gunboats have been anchored in the river, near the point where the small battery was placed. The men are allowed to go ashore, about a mile below the town, and for some time have been guilty of daily outrages upon the farmers living in the vicinity, killing their stock and stealing everything that comes within their reach. No kind of private property is respected. The pickets of the 3d Georgia regiment are stationed in the town, and are ordered to fire upon the Yankees if they attempt to enter it. In return, the Yankees threaten if a single man is fired on, the town will be immediately destroyed. Nearly all the inhabitants have left. Our sick and wounded have been removed to Norfolk.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ Gen. A. S. Johnston and staff were in our city for three days last week, and left on Saturday for Decatur. He was the guest of John J. Packler, Esq., during his stay, and was called on by many, but his official duties gave him little leisure for the pleasures of social intercourse. From interviews with him by gentlemen desiring position or particular service, we learn that there is but one office in the army vacant—which is that of *high private*. Applicants will please remember and govern themselves accordingly.—*Huntsville Advocate, 12th.*

for the Southern Monthly for April.]

CLOUDS IN THE WEST.

BY A. J. REQUIA.

rk! on the wind that whistles from the West,
A manly shout for instant succor comes
nen who fight, outnumbered, breast to breast,
With unprecedented drums!

ho dare for child, wife, country—stream and strand,
Though but a faction to the warning fee,